approximately 0.04 mm to 0.05 mm. However, as stated with reference to the prior art technique, with this level of diffusion degree, overlapping of adjacent dots occurs in a latest LCD with a minute dot size, such as UXGA or XGA.

That is, when the diffusion degree is solely reduced to approximately 0.04 mm to 0.05 mm, the image obtained is rather unclear due to the occurrence of dot overlapping and color blurring attributable thereto. However, quite unexpectedly, a study by the present inventors has shown that, as stated above, by setting the sum total of the thicknesses of the substrate 32 and the polarizing film 31 at least on the photosensitive film 4 side at not more than 1.0 mm, the color blurring due to dot overlapping is eliminated even in the case of an LCD 3 of a minute dot size, such as UXGA or XGA, making it possible to obtain a clear transfer image. It is to be assumed that this is due to the fact that the scattering by the glass substrate 32 and the polarizing film 31 of the LCD 3 is reduced.

In the present invention, the photosensitive surface of the photosensitive film 4 is arranged with a predetermined gap between it and the display screen of the LCD 3.

The film case 51 accommodates a plurality of photosensitive films 4. In the present invention, it is

possible to load a set (pack) of photosensitive films 4 in the film case 51 mounted inside the main body case 6 or to load a film pack 5 in which a plurality of photosensitive films 4 are accommodated in the detachable film case 51 in the main body case 6. It is desirable to adopt a construction in which the film pack 5 including the film case 51, that is, the film case 51 accommodating a plurality of photosensitive films 4 can be loaded.

The photosensitive film 4 is used as the photosensitive recording medium in the present invention. In the present invention, any type of photosensitive recording medium will do as long as it allows formation of a visible positive image by exposure printing of a transmitted display image in the LCD 3, and there are no particular limitations in this regard. For example, it is desirable to use a so-called instant photographic film or the like. Examples of the photosensitive film 4 used as the photosensitive recording medium include "instax mini" and "instax" (manufactured by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.), which are mono-sheet type instant photographic films.

Such instant photographic films are commercially available in the form of a so-called film pack in which a predetermined number of films are accommodated in a film case.

Thus, in the present invention, if an arrangement is possible in which the gap between the photosensitive surface of the photosensitive film 4 and the display screen of the LCD 3 satisfies the condition mentioned below, it is possible to load the film pack 5 as it is in the main body case 6, as shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 shows the construction of an embodiment of the film pack 5.

At one end of the film case 51 of the film pack 5 shown, there is provided a cutout 52 which admits a claw member for extracting the film sheet 4 from the film pack 5 (the film case 51), and the film sheet 4 which has undergone exposure is extracted from an outlet 53 of the film case 51 of the film pack 5 by the above-mentioned claw member, and is transferred to a processing position by a conveying mechanism (not shown).

Here, the "processing" means pushing open a processing liquid (developer) tube (not shown) provided at one end of the film sheet 4 beforehand and causing the developer to be uniformly spread over the entire inner surface of the film sheet 4. It is executed substantially simultaneously with the extraction of the film sheet 4 from the film pack 5 and the conveyance thereof. After the processing, the film sheet 4 is conveyed to the exterior of